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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Bon-Chul Koo

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EXAMINER

KHAN, ASIF H

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2616

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/509,526	KOO, BON-CHUL	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ASIF H. KHAN	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 January 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 4 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09/17/2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>01/22/2008</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to because of the following:
 - a. In FIG. 2, the text "USER AUTHENTICATION" should be "USER AUTHENTICATION".
 - b. In FIG. 3, the label "AST" within element 306 is not spelled out or identified in the disclosure.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

2. **Claim 4**, line 3, the term “ATM header pool number” is inconsistent with the terminology used in the disclosure. It should be “ATM pool number”, as recited elsewhere in the disclosure.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. **Claims 1-11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Regarding claims 1, 5, and 11, the term “ATM pool number” has not been defined in the specification and it’s correlation with the machine identification number (MIN) is ambiguous. Also, the term’s usage in the relevant art cannot be adequately verified, and therefore it is highly questionable what a person of ordinary skill in the art would understand by the term as used in the disclosure.

The term “inactive” as used in the amended claims is new matter, since nowhere in the specification the state of the access-requested terminal being “inactive” is disclosed. The specification only mentions on page 9, lines 12-14, about “forcibly

allocating an IP address to a user terminal A 301 (access-requested terminal), which is not connected". The state of "not being connected" cannot be equated to being "inactive", since the term "inactive" can be interpreted broadly.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. **Claims 1 and 4** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being obvious over Kobayashi (PGPub #US 2001/0004361).

8. **Regarding claim 1**, Kobayashi teaches a telephone controller ("apparatus"), for an Internet-based ("web-based") phone service connected thru a digital transmission technology ("DSL") comprising (see e.g., ¶ [0009], lines 1-3, and ¶ [0002]);

a memory means for storing and managing an identification (ID) number of a terminal (see e.g., ¶ [0011], for memory in which a table stores and manages ID numbers of telephones (“terminals”));

a transmission means for retrieving an ID number of an access-requested terminal from the memory means when the access-requesting terminal requests a web-phone service (see e.g., ¶ [0027], lines 1-6, for a communication means for the access-requesting telephone connecting via the network, for receiving the ID number associated with the IP address of the access-requested telephone from the memory storing the ID numbers), transmitting the ID number of the access-requested terminal to an Internet Protocol (IP) control means, receiving an allocated IP address of the access-requested terminal from the IP control means and transmitting the allocated IP address to the access-requesting terminal (see e.g., FIG. 1, elements 110 (CONTROL CIRCUIT) and 122 (IP ADDRESS ALLOCATING CIRCUIT), and ¶ [0027], lines 6-13, and 16-19, for the IP control circuit directing the IP allocation circuit to output an IP address that is associated with the ID number of the telephone, to the access-requesting terminal);

the IP control means for determining whether an IP address is allocated to the access-requested terminal and controlling an IP address allocation means to allocate an available IP address to the access-requested terminal which is inactive and has no assigned IP address (see e.g., ¶ [0025], lines 3-8, showing the IP control circuit 110 retrieves the table 131 (see FIG.1), for determining the IP address of the access-requested telephone and acquires the IP address from the IP address allocating circuit 122 to assign it to the access-requested telephone (“terminal”) which is in an inactive

state and does not have an IP address already assigned (once the telephone gets the IP address assigned, it moves to an active state)).

Kobayashi does not explicitly teach using an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) pool number corresponding to the ID number of the access-requested terminal.

However, the ATM pool number is simply another form of an identification number that is associated with the ID number of the terminal, and Kobayashi teaches the extension telephone number (see e.g., FIG. 5, element 412, and ¶ [0025], lines 9-11), which would correspond to an ATM pool number, since it is also another form of an identification number.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to use an ATM pool number (or any other identification number) corresponding to the ID number of the access-requested terminal, in order to correlate the identification information of the terminal, for verification and authentication purposes.

Kobayashi further discloses the IP address allocation means for allocating an available IP address to the access-requested terminal which does not have an assigned IP address and reporting the allocated IP address to the IP address controlling means (see e.g., FIG. 1, elements 110 (CONTROL CIRCUIT) and 122 (IP ADDRESS ALLOCATING CIRCUIT), and ¶ [0027], lines 9-13, and [0038], lines 1-7, for the IP address allocating circuit providing an available IP address to the access-requested telephone without an assigned IP address and notifying the control circuit about it).

Regarding claim 4, as applied to **claim 1**, Kobayashi discloses wherein the IP control means controls the IP address allocation means to forcibly allocate an available IP address which is not used in the terminal (see e.g., ¶ [0027], lines 7-11, showing IP control circuit 110 of the telephone controller outputs an IP address allocation instruction to the IP address allocating circuit 122, upon which it creates an IP Address not used in the telephone (“terminal”), by using an extension telephone number (“ATM pool number”) linked to the ID number, extracts the IP address, stores the IP address as a form of database (see e.g., ¶ [0027], lines 17-21, teaching the creation of an IP address which corresponds to an extension telephone number linked to the ID number, the created entry being stored in the data structure of table 131), and returns the ID number upon an access request from the transmitting means (see e.g., ¶ [0027], lines 1-4, and ¶ [0038], lines 1-7, teaching the ID number is sent thru a packet in response to the access-requesting communication protocol).

9. **Claims 2 and 3** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi, in view of Mattaway et al. (U.S. Patent #6,272,129), herein after referred to as Mattaway.

Kobayashi discloses the claimed invention above, but fails to disclose that the apparatus for web-phone service further comprises a web information storage means for storing and managing Internet contents of contents providers, and the access-requesting terminal is a terminal of Internet contents provider which provides Internet contents.

However, Mattaway in an analogous art teaches a Web Server 260 (e.g., see col. 9, lines 46-53), for storing and managing contents of Internet content providers (see col. 6, lines 48-51), as well as a computer system (“terminal”) connected on the network providing Internet contents (see e.g. col. 9, lines 62-65), for the purpose of sharing Internet data over a digital communications link.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant’s invention was made to combine a Web Server and an access-requesting Internet content terminal taught by Mattaway, within the network setup disclosed by Kobayashi to provide web-based contents as an enhancement to the functionality of the Web-phone system.

10. **Claims 5, 7-9** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dynarski et al. (U.S. Patent #6,272,129), hereinafter referred to as Dynarski.

Regarding claim 5, Dynarski teaches a method of locating and connecting a mobile wireless communication device on a packet switched network, such as the Internet accessed from a remote terminal (“web-phone service”) (see e.g., ABSTRACT, lines 1-3, and col. 6, lines 54-58), by

a) extracting a machine identification number (MIN) associated with the mobile device (“access-requested terminal”) from a mobile node location server (“phone number domain (PND)”) (see e.g., col. 7, lines 40-43 and 45-47, for obtaining an IMSI (International Mobile Station Identity number) (“MIN”) from the server 30A) and transferring the Identity number (“MIN”) to another server also referred to as a Foreign Agent (“requested IP broker (RIB)”) in response to an Access Request message

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received from the remote terminal ("request for web-phone service") (see e.g., col. 7, line 67- col. 8, line 2);

b) determining whether an IP address is allocated to the access-requested terminal at the RIB (see e.g., col. 7, lines 45-53, for checking a table used for mapping IP addresses to machine identification numbers, if a useable IP address has been assigned for accessing the mobile node ("access requested terminal") at the server ("RIB");

c) controlling a network access server (NAS) to allocate an IP address to the access-requested terminal by using a unique identification number corresponding to the MIN of the access-requested terminal in case that the access-requested terminal is inactive and has no IP address (see e.g., col. 8, lines 9-13 and col. 7, lines 40-43, for initiating a connection with the Network Access Server to allocate the IP address for connection of the mobile node to the network, the IP address being mapped to unique identifiers related to the machine identification numbers).

Dynarski does not explicitly teach using an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) pool number corresponding to the ID number of the access-requested terminal.

However, the ATM pool number is simply another form of an identification number that is associated with the ID number of the terminal, and Dynarski teaches the IMSI (international Mobile Station Identity number) or ESN (Electrical Serial Number) (see e.g., col. 5, lines 48-54, and col. 7, lines 24-29), which would correspond to an ATM pool number, since either of them is also another form of an identification number.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to use an ATM pool number (or any other identification number) corresponding to the ID number of the access-requested terminal, in order to correlate the identification information of the terminal, for verification and authentication purposes.

Dynarski further discloses:

d) transferring the allocated IP address of the access-requested terminal from the RIB to the access-requesting terminal through the PND to establish a connection between the access- requesting terminal and the access-requested terminal (see e.g., col. 7, line 67- col. 8, line 2, showing the IP address of the mobile node ("access-requested terminal") is forwarded from the Foreign Agent ("RIB") to the mobile node location server ("PND") to establish a connection from the mobile node to the remote terminal).

Regarding claim 7, as applied to **claim 5**, wherein at the step b), if the access-requested terminal does not have an allocated IP address, at the step c), the NAS is controlled to allocate an available IP address to the access-requested terminal by using a unique identifier ("ATM pool number") corresponding to the MIN of the access-requested terminal and the NAS transfers the IP address to the RIB (see e.g., col. 8, lines 41-51, teaching the Network Access Server is connected thru the network to another server ("RIB") to which it can transfer the available IP address that is mapped to a unique identifier ("ATM pool number") for the mobile node ("access requested terminal")).

Regarding claim 8, as applied to **claim 5**, Dynarski discloses:

e) transferring the allocated IP address of the access-requested terminal from the RIB to the access-requesting terminal through the PND and establishing a connection between the access-requesting terminal and the access-requested terminal in case that the access-requested terminal already has an allocated IP address at the step b) (see e.g., col. 7, line 67- col. 8, line 2, showing the available IP address of the mobile node is forwarded from the Foreign Agent (“RIB”) to the mobile node location server (“PND”) to establish a connection from the mobile node to the remote terminal when the mobile node (“access requested terminal”) already has an IP address assigned).

Regarding claim 9, as applied to **claim 5**, Dynarski discloses:

wherein the RIB controls the NAS to forcibly allocate an available IP address, which is not used, extracts IP address according to the MIN of the user, and stores the IP address as a form of database so as to return the IP address upon an access request of the PND (see e.g., col. 8, lines 42-48, showing the Foreign Agent (RIB) controls the Network Access Server (NAS) to assign an available IP address that is mapped to the machine identification numbers, and col. 13, lines 35-42, for the use of a dynamic call database storing the machine identification numbers (that correspond to the available IP addresses) that can be looked up to find the records when an access request is made (activate the call)).

11. **Claims 6, 10, and 11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dynarski, in view of Mattaway.

Regarding claim 6, Dynarski discloses the claimed invention above but fails to disclose wherein the access-requesting terminal is a terminal of Internet contents provider which provides Internet contents.

However, Mattaway in an analogous art teaches a computer system ("terminal") connected on the network providing Internet contents (see e.g., col. 9, lines 62-65), for the purpose of sharing Internet data over a digital communications link.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to combine the Internet contents functionality of an end terminal taught by Mattaway, to the remote terminal disclosed by Dynarski, to provide an attractive web-content feature in a connected terminal.

Regarding claim 10, Dynarski teaches the limitations:

a) extracting a machine identification number (MIN) of an access-requested terminal from a phone number domain (PND) and transferring the MIN to a requested IP broker (RIB) when a terminal requests an access to the web-phone (see e.g., col. 7, lines 40-43 and 45-47, for obtaining an IMSI (International Mobile Station Identity number) ("MIN") from the server 30A) and transferring the Identity number ("MIN") to another server also referred to as a Foreign Agent ("requested IP broker (RIB)") in response to an Access Request message received from the remote terminal ("request for web-phone service") (see e.g., col. 7, line 67- col. 8, line 2);

b) determining whether an IP address is allocated to the access-requested terminal at the RIB (see e.g., col. 7, lines 45-53, for checking a table used for mapping IP addresses to machine identification numbers, if a useable IP address has been

assigned for accessing the mobile node ("access requested terminal") at the server ("RIB");

c) controlling a network access server (NAS) to allocate an IP address to the access- requested terminal by using an ATM pool number corresponding to the MIN of the access- requested terminal in case that the access-requested terminal is inactive and has no IP address (see e.g., col. 8, lines 9-13 and col. 7, lines 40-43, for initiating a connection with the Network Access Server to allocate the IP address for connection of the mobile node to the network, the IP address being mapped to unique identifiers ("ATM pool number") related to the machine identification numbers); and

d) transferring the allocated IP address of the access-requested terminal from the RIB to the access-requesting terminal through the PND to establish a connection between the access-requesting terminal and the access-requested terminal (see e.g., col. 7, line 67- col. 8, line 2, showing the IP address of the mobile node ("access-requested terminal") is forwarded from the Foreign Agent ("RIB") to the mobile node location server ("PND") to establish a connection from the mobile node to the remote terminal).

Dynarski does not teach the use of a computer readable recording medium.

However, Mattaway teaches the implementation of embodiments comprising a series of instructions on computer readable media on a computer system (a microprocessor being an inherent part of it)(see e.g., col. 11, lines 57-62), for the purpose of providing an alternate method of implementation which is portable and adaptable.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to combine computer readable medium including a microprocessor (use of a computer system) taught by Mattaway, to the method disclosed by Dynarski, to provide portable and adaptable computer-based functionality of the web-phone service.

Regarding claim 11, as applied to **claim 10**, Dynarski in view of Mattaway further discloses:

e) transferring the allocated IP for the access-requested terminal to the access-requesting terminal and establishing a connection between the access-requesting terminal and the access-requested terminal at the RIB in case that the access-requested terminal already has an allocated IP at the function b) (see e.g., col. 7, line 67- col. 8, line 2, showing the available IP address of the mobile node is forwarded from the Foreign Agent ("RIB") to the mobile node location server ("PND") to establish a connection from the mobile node to the remote terminal when the mobile node ("access requested terminal") already has an IP address assigned).

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant's arguments filed 31 January, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On page 10, of the Response the Applicant asserts that the "ATM pool numbers" are associated with each machine identification number. However, the Examiner maintains that the association of the "ATM pool number" with the machine identification

number is not a definition of the ATM pool number, since the association simply shows a correlation, but not what the ATM pool number actually represents. The disclosure fails to provide in clear and concise terms a definition or description of what the element "ATM pool number" signifies as used in the claim limitations. As far as the explanation by the applicant of the "ATM header pool" is concerned the Examiner recognizes that it is a header containing certain fields, including the ATM pool number.

On page 11 of the Response, the Applicant argues that in Kobayashi VoIP service cannot be performed when the requested terminal is in the inactive state. The Examiner respectfully disagrees, since it is a matter of interpretation whether the IP address is allocated after the terminal goes to the active state, or the terminal goes to the active state after the IP address is allocated. On the other hand the state of being active or inactive itself, unless explicitly defined is subject to a different interpretation by different people. For instance active could mean that the terminal is alive, but not necessarily connected to or disconnected from any other networking devices, including the Internet. Furthermore, the claim limitation "inactive" has no antecedence in the specification, and is considered to be "new matter".

Kobayashi teaches all the limitations of claims 1 and 4, except expressly disclosing the "ATM pool number" which the Applicant admits is simply another identifier (such as phone extension number as taught by Kobayashi), corresponding to the machine identification number. Therefore it follows that it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to use an ATM pool number (or any other identification number) corresponding to the ID

number of the access-requested terminal, in order to correlate the identification information of the terminal, for verification and authentication purposes.

On page 12, the Applicant asserts that Dynarski does not teach all the limitations, specifically the "ATM pool number" and the terminal being inactive when the IP address is assigned. The Examiner respectfully disagrees, since Dynarski teaches all the limitations, but does not expressly indicate whether the mobile communication device is active or inactive when the IP address is allocated. As far as the "ATM pool number" is concerned, Dynarski teaches the implementation of IMSI/ESN corresponding to machine identification numbers, and it follows that it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to use an ATM pool number (or any other identification number) corresponding to the ID number of the access-requested terminal, in order to correlate the identification information of the terminal, for verification and authentication purposes.

The Applicant asserts on pages 13 and 14, that the Examiner has not provided any arguments of Mattaway's coverage of the limitations in combination with Kobayashi and Dynarski, with respect to claims 2 and 3, and 6 and 11 respectively. The Examiner respectfully disagrees, since adequate explanation and motivation of combining Mattaway with Kobayashi, and Mattaway with Dynarski has been provided for the respective claims.

Conclusion

13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ASIF H. KHAN whose telephone number is (571) 270-1955. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday: 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy D. Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Asif H. Khan/
Examiner, Art Unit 2616

April 11, 2008

/Huy D. Vu/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2616